

THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Cross-
ing) Daily 3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersonville 4:45 a. m.
Ar. Evansville 5:45 a. m.
Ar. Nashville 6:45 a. m.
Ar. Lexington 7:45 a. m.
Stops on flag signal.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,121.

LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1904.—12 PAGES.

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m., Louisville 8:00 a. m., daily, arriv-
ing at St. Louis 4:05 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by nearly
one hour. Entire train with superb dining car runs through
complete.

PRICE THREE CENTS.
FOR TRAVELERS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:
Kentucky—Rain and much colder Satur-
day; Sunday fair.
Indiana—Fair in north; clearing and
colder in south portion Saturday; Sunday
fair; fresh north winds.
Tennessee—Rain Saturday, much
colder Sunday.

THE LATEST.

After a meeting of the World's
Savings Committee in St. Louis
today it was stated on apparently
authoritative that the entire Expositi-
on stands has been sold to a sal-
company and that as soon as the sal-
company papers are signed the Expo-
sition will not own a dollar's worth
of tangible property. The work of re-
moving the exhibits was begun yester-
day by large forces of workmen and
the number of visitors at the grounds
was small.

It is said that numerous shifts will
be made among the officers of the L.
and N., among them being the ap-
pointment of C. B. Compton, now traffic
manager, to the vice presidency, made
vacant by the resignation of Walker
D. Hines. D. M. Goodwin, at present
general freight agent, is reported as
Mr. Compton's successor. Other changes
are said to be contemplated, all effective
January 1, 1905.

In reversing the judgment of the
Franklin Circuit Court, in which the
State Auditor's agent was seeking to
force the Cincinnati Southern railroad to
pay the State organization tax of one-
tenth of 1 per cent. of its author-
ized capital stock, the Court of Appeals
decides that foreign corporations doing
business in the State are not liable
for a special tax.

Congressman Charles B. Landis, of
Delphi, Ind., and Capt. Harry S. New,
of Indianapolis, Vice Chairman of the
National Republican Committee, last
night withdrew their names from the
contest for the seat of United States
Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice
President-elect. The only remaining
candidates are Congressmen Hemen-
way and Crumpacker.

Considerable disorder prevails at the
Lester mines at Zelger, Ill., despite the
presence of soldiers and Federal and
local officers. Gov. Yates said yester-
day that no proclamation of martial
law had been issued. Joseph Lester is
said to have ordered several more large
guns for the defense of the mines.

Northbound passenger train No. 27,
on the Pennsylvania railroad, ran into
a work train last evening about two
miles north of Columbus, Ind. Three
trainmen were killed and two others
were seriously injured. All the pas-
sengers escaped serious injury.

The annual reports of the Third As-
sistant Postmaster General and the
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General
were made public. Kentucky ranks
nineteenth in the number of presiden-
tial offices and third in the number
of fourth-class offices.

The Court of Appeals did not hand
down a decision in the Caleb Powers
case yesterday, as was expected. It is
rumored that the Scott Circuit Court
judgment of death will be reversed and
a new trial ordered. Two opinions will
be delivered.

The Hon. Fenton Sims, one of the
best known lawyers and politicians in
Western Kentucky, died of paralysis
at his home in Cadiz yesterday morn-
ing. He was stricken while making a
speech in a murder case nearly three
months ago.

To a delegation that waited upon him
President Roosevelt stated that he could
not interfere to bring about a settle-
ment of the strike of union iron work-
ers of the Carnegie Steel Company at
Youngstown and Girard, O.

Mrs. George Henry Gilbert, the oldest
actress on the American stage, died
suddenly in Chicago of apoplexy. She
was starring in the play "Granny,"
which was written especially for her.

Dispatches indicate that the end of
the protracted drought in Kentucky is
fast approaching. Rains are reported
to have fallen in Whitley, Hart, Frank-
lin and Bath counties yesterday.

Chauncey F. Black, former Lieuten-
ant Governor and one of the leaders of
the Democratic party in Pennsylvania,
died yesterday at his home at York of
Bright's disease.

The Appellate Court refused a new
hearing in the case of J. W. Bess, con-
victed of murder at Lexington, and Gov.
Beckham fixed January 15 as the date
of execution.

Mayor Grainger yesterday joined with
the commercial bodies in urging Presi-
dent Roosevelt to visit Louisville if he
makes a trip South.

A receiver was appointed in Cleve-
land for all the property belonging to
Mrs. Chadwick.

The Vote of Mississippi.
Jackson, Miss., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—
The election returns for Mississippi
just completed today show that the
total vote cast for presidential electors
was 53,064. The Democratic vote was
32,389; Republican, 8,108; Populist, 1,424;
Socialist, 282. John Sharp Williams re-
ceived 4,334 votes.

McClellan To Be Renominated.
New York, Dec. 2.—The declaration
was made today by Charles F. Mur-
phy, leader of Tammany Hall, that
Mayor George B. McClellan would be
renominated for another term.

FRUITLESS

**Effort of Russians To Re-
take 203-Metre Hill.**

THEY ASSAULT VIGOROUSLY.

**REPULSED BY THE JAPANESE
WITH HEAVY LOSS.**

SAILORS AMONG THE DEAD.

**War Office At St. Petersburg Admits
Things Look Gloomy At
Port Arthur.**

THE END SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 3 p. m.—It is reported
here that the Russians have attempted
to retake 203-Metre Hill. They assem-
bled a strong force and assaulted the
position, but were repulsed, with heavy
losses.

The Japanese, finding sailors among
the Russian dead, believe that if men
from the fleet are being employed in
making sorties, the complement of the
force must be falling short.

The fact that the Russians are fortify-
ing the positions available between
the Japanese and Mantal mountains in-
creases the belief that they will make their
last stand there.

Seventeen Officers Killed.

Tokio, Dec. 2, 11 a. m.—Imperial
headquarters makes the announcement
that seventeen officers have been killed,
and sixty-four wounded in the field, but
do not mention the place. It is pre-
sumed that the place is Port Arthur.

The details of the attack of the
swordsman at Port Arthur are unknown
here, and a difference of opinion exists
as to whether any of the attacking par-
ties were armed exclusively with
swords. Possibly many of the soldiers
carried swords in addition to their bay-
onets, for the Japanese retain much an-
cient respect for the sword and con-
sider it the most honorable weapon.

The results of this sword attack were
evidently negative.

The wounded leg of Gen. Nakamura
has been amputated.
The party under Gen. Saito retired
and did not press the attack.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—With the con-
firmation of the news that the Japanese
have occupied 203-Metre Hill and the
report that the Russians unsuccessfully
attempted its recapture, officials at the
War Office are beginning to prepare
themselves for the inevitable.

The Japanese are beginning to pre-
pare themselves for the inevitable. The
Hill and Laod Hill are higher and
dominate 203-Metre Hill, but the offi-
cials say that if the Japanese succeed
in mounting heavy guns upon the latter
it probably will be only a question
of days or weeks before the fort-
ress falls. Still there is not the slight-
est idea among Gen. Stoessel's friends
that he will surrender, even if he should
be ordered to do so. It is hinted that
it is possible that if the fall of the
fortress is shown to be inevitable the
Emperor may direct its surrender in
order to prevent the unnecessary sacri-
fice of the remnant of its brave de-
fenders; but it is believed by those
who know Gen. Stoessel best that he
will literally make good his threat to
hold out to the last man and the last
cartridge in Port Arthur.

The ships in the harbor, it can now
be stated on high authority, are in no
condition to attempt to break through
the investing squadron. The guns of
the warships were long landed, and the
marines and sailors have been partici-
pating in the land defense. Some of
the ships also have been injured by
shells. If the fortress falls it is under-
stood they will be taken outside and
sunk in deep water in order to pre-
vent the possibility of their ever being
of service to the enemy.

The question of the advisability of
re-enforcing Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's
squadron with the Black Sea fleet
is again being agitated by some of
the papers, notably the Novoye Vrem-
ya, which points out that with the ad-
dition of the Black Sea vessels Rojest-
vensky will have a superiority which
will insure victory over Admiral Togo's
fleet.

JAPS ARE ON THE RUN.

**But Russia Fears They May Trap
Gen. Rennenkampf.**

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—2:30 a. m.—
The situation of the armies below Muk-
den is again attracting attention, but
the movements in progress are very
puzzling. The War Office is inclined to
reticence.

Gen. Rennenkampf has hotly pur-
sued a Japanese detachment below Sin-
tseintsin, as far as the Taitse river, and
on the right Russian scouts have ex-
posed the Hun river bridge. Lao Yang,
all the passes fell into Rennenkampf's
hands. The Japanese apparently failed
to show their old-time form, and of-
ficial, as well as unofficial, dispatches
indicate that the edge has been taken
off the Japanese fighting capabilities
by the cold weather. The same report
says the Japanese threw away their
rifles, many of which were captured.
Other reports say Japanese officers
shot five soldiers who refused to face
the foe.

There was a heavy bombardment to-
day along the Russian center and right,
which might indicate that Gen. Kuropatkin
is preparing to assume the of-
fensive.

It is the general opinion in military
circles that the present situation al-
lows of a Russian offensive, but it is
argued that a frontal attack against
fortified positions along the Shaku
river is bound to be disastrous to which
ever side attempts it. Any serious ad-
vance to be successful, it is believed
at the War Office, must be accom-
panied by a wide strategic training

movement as the armies are too close
for technical flanking operations.

Some of the best informed of-
ficials say that suspicion exists that
Field Marshal Oyama is trying to work
Kuroki around east of Sintsintsin with
a view to striking the Russians above
a base with short object of again try-
ing a decisive coup; but no positive evi-
dence of such a move has yet appeared.
Reports the last few days indicate
that Gen. Rennenkampf is hotly fol-
lowing up the Japanese retreat, meet-
ing them comparatively little resist-
ance; but some fear he expressed that
he may be running into a Japanese trap
formed with the hope of cutting off
his command. It is believed he cannot
possibly hold a position so far south as
the Taitse river.

A RAPID CANNONADE
Is Heard, But There Are No Signs of
a General Engagement.

Mukden, Dec. 2.—From 2:30 o'clock
this afternoon until late to-night
rounds of a rapid cannonade have been
heard on the Russian southwest front,
such as has not been experienced here
for a long time; but no excitement has
been caused by the incident. Gen.
Rennenkampf, with his cavalry, is
following the retreating Japanese, giv-
ing them no chance to occupy a posi-
tion. It seems that the Japanese are
attempting to seize Russian positions,
recently, so extended themselves as to
deplete their reserves.

The exodus of correspondents and
military attaches continues. Lieut. Col.
Schuler and Capt. Reichmann, of the
United States Army, and Col. Waters
of the British army, have left. Only
six foreign correspondents remain and
some of these contemplate going home.
Opinion is divided still at the prospects
of another big battle being fought be-
fore spring. The report was circulated
that the Japanese had made no attack
by a certain date Gen. Kuropatkin would
take the offensive. This date has passed,
and still there is no sign of a movement
on the part of the Russians, who are estab-
lishing themselves in quarters that would
answer for the winter and accumulating
large supplies of forage and provisions.

JAP FORCES RETIRED
When They Saw the Russians Were
Too Strong For Them.

Tokio, Dec. 2.—The following was
given out by the Imperial headquarters
this afternoon: The commander of the
Japanese forces at Halaehung reports
that on November 25 a detach-
ment of our force attacked the enemy's
position at Suchialutzu and dislodged
him, but, discovering a large column
of the enemy's main force, our force
stopped and occupied Macha-
cheng and its vicinity. In the forenoon
of November 26 our force again ap-
peared in the direction of Suchialutzu
and Wanchu river and in the afternoon
the enemy was gradually re-enforced
from the rear to three or four battalions
of infantry and eight guns. Our detach-
ment avoided an engagement, rejoining
our main position.

Russian Ships Pass Perim.

Island of Perim, Dec. 2.—At 2 o'clock
this afternoon a Russian warship was
seen approaching the island. They
probably picked up a pilot from a
small French steamer. At 5 p. m.
the ship passed Perim in the follow-
ing order: Two cruisers, a battleship,
five volunteer transports, seven torped-
oes, two destroyers, two colliers, a bat-
tle ship and a French steamer. They
proceeded in the direction of Jibuti,
French Somaliland.

Considering Taxation Schemes.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—A commission
consisting of about 100 representatives
of the ministry of finance from various
parts of the empire is sitting at the
ministry of finance considering the
question of extraordinary taxation,
which is necessary to defray the ex-
penses of the war. Many projects are
being discussed, among others an in-
come tax, but no conclusions have been
reached.

The Trial of Sasoneff.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The trial of
Sasoneff, who assassinated Interior
Minister von Plehve in July last, and
of the assassin of the late Emperor, will
begin Dec. 13, will be held behind closed
doors and before the Appeal Court.
The prisoners are not allowed to see
the public counsel and the Public
Prosecutor, but an exception has been
made in favor of Sasoneff's father.

An Unfounded Report.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—A report
which has reached here that Lewis
Nixon, of New York, is sending 700
American shipwrecks to Sebastopol to
build Russian warships is untrue. All
that Mr. Nixon's agents are doing at
Sebastopol at present is assembling
ten torpedo boats built in America.
Mr. Nixon has no contract to build
large warships there.

Japan Complains To Spain.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—Japan has made of-
ficial complaint to Spain regarding the
attitude of the Spanish Government in
permitting vessels of the Russian sec-
ond Pacific squadron to coal and victu-
al at Yno. At the Foreign Office it is
stated that Spain's reply explained
the situation and took up the position
which Spain observed the strictest neu-
trality.

The Calchas Sails For Japan.

Vladivostok, Dec. 2.—The British
steamer Calchas, which was captured
by the Russian Vladivostok squadron
while bound from the South Sea ports
to Japan and whose release was an-
nounced October 28, today sailed for
Nagasaki, Japan.

Submarine Boats Tested.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—The Ameri-
can submarine boats have passed a
very successful test at Cronstadt and
will be shipped immediately to Vlad-
vostok by rail.

SHOT TO DEATH BY
A DETAIL OF POLICE.

New York, Dec. 2.—After driving his
employer and others from a candy shop
in Brooklyn to day Carabed Krikorian,
an Armenian, fired several shots at
the place and resisted arrest until he
had been shot to death by a detail of police-
men who had been summoned to the
scene. Krikorian fired several shots,
but none of the policemen was wounded.

THROWN FROM BUGGY.
School Teacher and Three Children
Seriously Hurt.

Lancaster, Ky., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—
Miss Bessie Merriman, a popular young
school teacher, while driving towards
Point Leavenworth in company with three
small children at dusk this evening,
was thrown from the buggy and seri-
ously injured about the head and also
internally. The children were all in-
jured, one receiving a fractured head,
which will probably result fatally.

IN HEAPS

**Passengers Were Piled Up
In the Coaches.**

BUT ALL ESCAPED INJURY.

**THREE TRAINMEN KILLED IN A
WRECK AT COLUMBUS.**

A PENNSYLVANIA WORK TRAIN

**Crashed Into By a Fast Passenger
Train While About To Take
a Siding.**

RESPONSIBILITY NOT FIXED.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—President
Roosevelt has formed a delegation
representing the Amalgamated Asso-
ciation of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate
Workers that he saw no way by which
he could properly or legally interfere to
bring about a settlement of the strike
of the union employees of the Carnegie
Steel Company, of Youngstown and
Girard, O.

The Pennsylvania passenger train,
carrying the through Pittsburgh sleeper,
which left Louisville at 3:30 o'clock
yesterday afternoon, collided with a
work train at Corn Brook, two miles
north of Columbus, Ind., and seventy-
one miles from this city, at 5:29 o'clock
yesterday afternoon, killed two persons be-
hind killed and two seriously injured.

Reports of the wreck were received
at the Fourteenth and Main streets sta-
tion last night, giving the list of the
dead as follows:

SAMUEL H. CROWE, engineer on the
passenger train, residence Jeffersonville.
EDWARD ACHENBACH, fireman on
passenger train, residence Jeffersonville.
HENRY JONES, brakeman on work
train, residence Columbus.

The injured:
Jonas Prather, fireman on worktrain,
residence Sellersburg. Taken to hospital
in Columbus. Probably fatally hurt.
Milton Cain, engineer on worktrain,
residence Jeffersonville. Taken to hospital
in Columbus.

No Passengers Badly Hurt.

No passengers were seriously hurt.
The two trains came together with
great force and the track was badly
broken. As soon as the news was re-
ceived work trains were sent out from
Jeffersonville, Columbus and Indian-
apolis. A relief train was sent from
Columbus and carried the dead and
wounded back to that place.

By means of the electric interurban
railroad the passengers were trans-
ferred to other trains, and it was said
last night that they would be carried
to their destinations with practically
no loss of time.

Henry Achenbach, a conductor, took
the wreck train from Jeffersonville, not
knowing that his brother, Edward
Achenbach, had been a victim of the
disaster. He was in charge of the
train and learned of his brother's death
after he arrived at the scene.

Personnel of Victims.

Edward Achenbach was twenty-sev-
en years of age. He lived on East
Court avenue in Jeffersonville, but was
well known to the railroad men of
Louisville.

Samuel H. Crowe was forty years of
age. He lived at 319 East Maple street
in Jeffersonville and is survived by his
wife, three sons and a daughter. His
father was a Presbyterian minister. He
was the brother of Percy Crowe, spe-
cial pension examiner at Lexington.

Little information can be obtained
here regarding Henry Jones, the brake-
man on the work train, who was killed.
It is known that his parents live in a
small town in Georgia. He was un-
married and his body will probably be
taken to his former home for burial.

Milton Cain and **Jonas Prather** were
taken to the hospital in Columbus on
the relief train. It was reported here
last night that Jonas Prather had died
of his injuries, but the report was de-
nied at the railroad office.

Schedules Resumed To-day.

According to a statement given out
at the Pennsylvania station last night
all trains will be running on regular
schedules this morning, as it was ex-
pected that the track would be prac-
tically cleared by midnight.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME
Between Watches of the Engineers
May Have Caused the Wreck.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—
While running at a speed of fifty
miles an hour, a passenger train on the
Louisville division of the Pennsylvania
collied with a construction train that
was just taking a siding two miles
north of here, killing three persons
fatally injuring one and more or less
seriously injuring a number of others.
The construction train, consisting of
eight cars, was taking the siding when
the passenger came thundering along.
The shock of the impact was terrible
and passengers in all the coaches were
hurled about. The children were all in-
jured, but fortunately none of them was
seriously injured. The engine of the pas-
senger plowed its way through the con-
struction train, hurling the cars to the
right and left, and clearing the track
for the engine was reached. Samuel
Crow, engineer of Jeffersonville; Henry
Jones, brakeman, of Columbus, and E.
W. Achenbach, of Muncie, fireman,
were killed; and Jonas Prather, fire-
man, of Sellersburg, was so badly in-
jured that he is dying. Milton Cain,
engineer on the work train, sustained
a broken leg.

The death of Achenbach was wit-
nessed by the passengers and train
crews who were powerless to afford
him any assistance. He was pinned

under the engine, but did not appear
to be badly hurt when flames broke
out and he was cremated in sight of
the people who had just left the
coaches, but no assistance could be af-
forded him. George Graham, of New
Albany, passenger brakeman, and Lon-
don, of Louisville, passenger con-
ductor, were slightly injured, but
neither seriously. Miss E. W. Lonon,
of Jeffersonville, a passenger, was also
slightly hurt.

The track at the point where the
wreck occurred is free from obstruction
and it has not yet been determined
whether fault led to the wreck. It is
thought, though, that there must have
been some difference between the
watches of the engineers in charge of
the trains, as the construction train
had not cleared the main track and the
collision was inevitable.

TO KEEP HANDS OFF.

**PRESIDENT CANNOT INTERFERE
AND END A STRIKE.**

SO INFORMS A DELEGATION.

Discusses Situation At Youngstown
and Girard, O., But Can Sug-
gest No Remedy.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—President
Roosevelt has formed a delegation
representing the Amalgamated Asso-
ciation of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate
Workers that he saw no way by which
he could properly or legally interfere to
bring about a settlement of the strike
of the union employees of the Carnegie
Steel Company, of Youngstown and
Girard, O.

The amount of the consideration for
the proposed deal cannot be learned.
Secretary Walter B. Stevens refused to
discuss the matter to-night, but Di-
rector of Works Isaac N. Taylor is
quoted as saying that the deal has
been arranged and that all the signa-
tures necessary save that of President
Francis have been affixed to the pa-
pers.

It is understood that the pending sale
will include everything owned by the
exposition company except the cars
used on the intramural railway, which
have been sold to the St. Louis Car
Company. The fourteen miles of track
and the ties of the railroad, however,
are to be included in the sale.

All the great exhibit palaces, the
stands and booths, the machinery, im-
plements, furniture and fixtures, flowers
and green houses, fence, wagons and
teams, and all other property in pos-
session of the company, are included
in the deal.

The Chicago company has purchased
several of the State buildings on the
exposition site and has satisfied the ex-
position company of its ability to carry
out any contract it may undertake.

It is represented in St. Louis by
Manager J. C. Harris, of the Ferris
Wheel concession.

WORK OF DESTRUCTION
Is Begun At the Fair Grounds By
Large Forces of Workmen.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—From a scene of
enjoyment and festivity to the busy
turn of packing exhibits, demolish-
ing structures, and clearing out the
World's Fair changed in one night.
Puffing switch engines shunted cars
throughout the grounds to-day convey-
ing packing materials to the exhibit
palaces and the sound of the hammer
was heard throughout.

It is estimated that probably three
months will intervene before the Expo-
sition has been depleted of exhibits, and
the work of clearing up and restoring
that part of Forest Park will be begun
under the direction of the State.

Niece of President To Marry.

New York, Dec. 2.—The engagement
has been announced of Miss Eleanor
Roosevelt, daughter of the late Mr.
and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, and a niece
of the President, to become the bride of
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of Hyde Park.
The couple are cousins several times re-
moted. The bride is twenty-two years
old. Her father was President
Roosevelt's only brother.

Priest and Educator Dies.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The Rev. Ed-
ward Holker Welch, of the Society of
Christian Brethren, died today. He was
eighty-three years of age and one of
the most distinguished members of the
Society. He was born in England, was
educated at Cambridge, and lived in
Washington most of his life.

Angles Jewels Bring Little.

London, Dec. 2.—Chief clerk of the
second day's sale of the Angles Jewels
is centered around a pair of Cabochon
sapphires of unequal size, about half
an inch across, each mounted as sleeve
links, with large single brilliant ends,
which were reported to have cost the
Marquis St. Simon, who sold them, for
the gems, which brought but \$5,500.
The day's total amounted to \$97,500.

Felton Claims Self-Defense.

New York, Dec. 2.—Stewart A. Fel-
ton, the gambler who shot Guy Roche,
another gambler, in a crowded section
of Broadway yesterday evening, was
exonerated to-day by Judge Coroner
Jury, which decided that he acted in
self-defense. He was remanded back
to the Tombs, however, as he is under
indictment on a charge of murder in
the first degree.

Aged Lawyer Dies Suddenly.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 2.—James M.
Scovell, a lawyer and former president
of the New Jersey State Senate, was
found dead in bed to-day at his home
in Camden. During the Civil War he
was one of President Lincoln's com-
missioners to England. He was sev-
enty-five years old.

Senator Fairbanks In Washington.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Senator Fair-
banks, Vice President-elect, arrived in
Washington to-day to remain during the
session of Congress. He was accom-
panied by Mrs. Fairbanks.

Killed While Coon Hunting.

Mr. Vernon, Ind., Dec. 2.—William
Spencer shot and instantly killed his
nephew, Oscar Beck, last night while
they were out coon hunting. Beck had
climbed the tree to dislodge the
coon. He uncle did not know he was
so high up. Beck was wearing a white
coat, took it for an opossum and fired.
It was Beck he saw. He fell to the
ground and expired instantly.

IN A LUMP

**World's Fair Property Has
Been Disposed of**

TO A BIG SALVAGE COMPANY.

**SALE INCLUDES EVERYTHING
EXCEPT INTRAMURAL CARS.**

THE WORK OF DEMOLITION

**Is Begun At the Exposition Grounds
By Large Forces of
Workmen.**

VISITORS ARE FEW IN NUMBER.

history. The reader's sympathy is with the English lover, yet he cannot but question whether he would be happy with the emotional young lady, should he succeed in winning her, when time has dimmed the memory of the brigand.

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TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1904

"Business."

Friday evening, Dec. 2.—Opening prices in the stock market were generally weak in a fraction of the lowest of the day, but the weakness followed continued most of the morning, a sharp rally occurring under the leadership of L. and N. and this stock in the afternoon trading jumped to 1/4, after having been strong throughout the session. The whole list closed up well, being fractionally off from the highest of the day.

Most of the market was easier. Call loans were quoted at a range from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, with none made at 1/4. All dates up to six months time at 1/4. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 1/4. Sterling exchange became easier at 84 1/2.

Dry weather in the Southwest was assigned as a reason for the further advance in wheat, but a more correct one would be the speculative activity of a large trader. The advance amounted to 1/4. Corn and oats showed practically no change.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance, but under bear pressure declined sharply, later rallying, with closing prices about five points under the first quotation.

The Chicago cattle market was steady to strong, the hog market steady to higher, and the sheep and lamb market steady to strong.

The reported capture of Meter Hill, one of the most important strategic defensive forts of Port Arthur, appears to be fully authenticated and is a most serious menace to that stronghold. It lies very near the town on the high ground to the northeast. The guns in the fort will not bear upon the town, which lies at the base of the hill, but this is not important since the Japanese have already in their possession from which they can shell the city. The significance of the capture is that their guns will be able to sweep the harbor and the fortifications on the Tiger tail peninsula which entails it. The effect of the advantage thus gained, if followed up, will be to drive the Russians from the peninsula and compel them to seek refuge in the Liaodien fortifications southwest of Port Arthur, which would imply the early occupation by the Japanese of Port Arthur proper. There are the usual reports from Russian sources of great slaughter suffered by the Japanese, but while their success may have been at the cost of many lives, it is improbable that there was any such loss at 15,000. The crisis apparently cannot be long deferred.

Pennsylvania Election Frauds.
The overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, taken in connection with the padded registration and fraudulent voting in Philadelphia, more glaring this year than usual, has led to a strong non-partisan movement towards the correction of the evil. There is no question as to there being a large Republican majority in the State, and this fact is used by the Republican party managers as an argument to refute the charges of fraud, since, they contend, with such conceded strength there is no necessity to resort to illegal means for the purpose of electing their ticket. On the other hand, it is contended that the Republican managers of the State having originally gained the ascendancy by corrupt and illegal methods, the system has grown with its success and is kept up by its own momentum, irrespective of any apparent necessity for manipulating the vote.

Recently a committee of nonpartisan clergymen from Philadelphia, including two bishops and a number of leading divines, called upon Gov. Pennypacker for the purpose of securing some legislative action in arrest of the evil. It seems that in Pennsylvania there is no law requiring, as in many other States, the personal registration of voters, lists of whom are merely made out by the Assessors, and it is through the corruption of such officers and the return of padded lists that the vote is swayed to meet the party exigencies.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced providing for the personal registration of voters, but was not acted upon. The chief object of the mission of the committee was to urge the Governor to recommend the passage of the bill at the approaching session of the Legislature. The committee disclaimed any partisan purpose in their visit, their purpose being solely to promote honest elections and put an end to a scandal which was universally known and of long existence. Among the instances lately exposed was stated a case in which the Assessors reported seventy-five names from a single house, where there were only five or six legal voters, with other instances in which were given in the names of dead men and convicts. "They are lying," said the speaker, "upon the ceremonies and

the penitentiary to swell the vote of the dominant party."

Gov. Pennypacker parried the arguments of the committee with the zeal of an advocate for a client, ascribing the evidence of fraud pointed out to clerical or other errors, but the committee was well fortified with facts to sustain their point. They showed that, notwithstanding the heavy vote polled in Philadelphia, there were still 107,000 names that the organization did not vote, because they would cost 50 cents a head. The Governor said he could not conceive that in a town like Philadelphia, where the dominant party has two-thirds or three-fourths of the vote, there should be padded lists. The committee explained that in this way they put more confidence in office, which silenced the Executive.

The interview, whatever may be its results towards securing legislative reform, is of great value in exposing a system so dangerous to the cause of free government by specific allegations incapable of denial or justification. It was a mere local matter in which Philadelphia or Pennsylvania were alone concerned. It might be passed by as one of their own accommodations. But such practice, perfected by long usage and indemnity from arrest, cannot but exert an unhealthy influence upon other States, until, unless both moral and legal steps are taken to uproot it, our elective system may become a farce.

The Home Market Club.
The Home Market Club of Boston, as its name implies, is an organization intent on saving the home market for American producers, and its favorite method is the imposition of tariffs as nearly as possible prohibitive of imports of competitive articles. Its officers have recently declared themselves intensely hostile to any revision of the tariff or any modification of it by reciprocity which will let in more competitive products from abroad.

At the annual banquet of the club Thursday night there was naturally a discussion of the tariff and reciprocity. The club is somewhat hard pressed on the question of reciprocity with Canada on account of the circumstance that the recent election is construed as showing that a majority of the people of Massachusetts favor that policy. So the managers bethought themselves of the expedient of bringing a live Canadian to the banquet to tell their misguided countrymen that reciprocity with Canada is an iridescent dream, a consummation quite impossible in the present state of Canadian public opinion. This emissary was Dr. W. H. Montague, of Toronto, a former Conservative member of the Canadian Parliament. He told the Home Market people that all forms of trade relations in Canada had been dropped in favor of protection, and that no government could exist in Canada that did not maintain protection to Canadian industries. The inference from this, of course, is that the talk of reciprocity between the United States and Canada is idle, because Canada will not listen to any overtures looking to a lowering of their tariff wall.

The value of this testimony is somewhat diminished by the circumstance that Dr. Montague belongs to a party which has just met an overwhelming defeat in Canada at the Parliamentary election. The new Canadian Parliament is Liberal by a larger relative majority than the Fifty-ninth Congress will be Republican. Dr. Montague is not, therefore, authorized to speak for the Canadian Government any more than Judge Parker or any of his supporters is authorized to outline the policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

At the recent Canadian election Dr. Montague's party demanded higher tariff rates, double those now existing, and went down in overwhelming defeat. What he says, therefore, of the policy of Canada lacks authority from those to whom the care of Canadian interests has been entrusted for the next five years, or until they shall voluntarily order new elections. But as a Liberal from Canada could not be had to do the work desired by the Home Market Club a member of the minority party was the best substitute obtainable. It is hardly probable that what he said will be accepted by the recalcitrant Republicans of Massachusetts as conclusive.

But the club had another distinguished visitor in the person of Mr. Fairbanks, Vice President-elect. He delivered an address in which he spoke in general terms of the great progress of the country, the increase of its wealth and trade, which he ascribed to the policy of protection. He advocated, of course, a continuance of this policy. General statements were added to the effect that the Republican party will revise the tariff whenever a change is necessary to the public interest, and will adhere to reciprocity when it tends to enlarge our commerce, all of which was extensively heard in the recent campaign. But whether reciprocity with Canada is now desirable, or whether revision of the tariff is now necessary to the public interest Mr. Fairbanks expressed no opinion.

Now that the election is over these generalities are no longer impressive. The demand for revision and reciprocity comes from elements in the Republican party itself which declare themselves firmly wedded to the policy of protection. The President himself, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, "believes that some readjustment of the Dingley tariff schedules by the Fifty-ninth Congress would benefit the country." He sent a telegram to the Home Market Club regretting that he could not be present and congratulating the members that they could hear the Vice President-elect, but without committing himself by an endorsement of what the future Vice President might say. But Dr. Montague appears to have assumed

that protection is inconsistent with reciprocity, while Mr. Fairbanks advocates such reciprocity as will prove the handmaiden of protection. No doubt, however, Dr. Montague spoke the sentiments of the Home Market Club more precisely than did Mr. Fairbanks. That organization may be trusted to join Senator Hale, Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon in opposition to revision, and with these Mr. Roosevelt will have to reckon if he decides to press for tariff revision by the next Congress.

The Irrigation Question.
An interesting suit is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States in which is involved an important question bearing upon irrigation of the arid lands of the West. The suit was instituted by the State of Kansas against Colorado to test the right of the latter State to the waters of the Arkansas river. Under the civil law recognized by France and Spain, the right to appropriate the waters of a stream is different from that under the common law of England, which prevails in nearly all the States of the Union except Louisiana. In California and other States settled by the Spanish the impounding of water and its use for irrigation has been in accordance with the civil law, which vests in the owner of the source of a stream the right to impound the water, to divert it for his own use, or to sell it to others for irrigation or other purpose, without regard to any supposed right of persons living lower down the stream to a fair share of it. This has led to the organization of many large water and irrigation companies, which have thus secured a monopoly of the waters of valuable streams to the exclusion of many who might otherwise be benefited by their use.

Under the common law the riparian rights of persons living along a stream are mutual, and ownership of its source only confers upon the proprietor the right to a reasonable supply of the water for his own use, reserving the same right to others living along the stream, and denying to any one the right of exclusive appropriation. The case in point is an interesting one, as it will bring in review the question upon a broader scale than has yet been presented. Where a stream is entirely within the limits of a single State in which the common law prevails, there is no difficulty in adjudicating questions of this kind, the matter being one of State concern only; but where a river, as in this case, traverses several States it comes within the province of the Supreme Court to decide such question as has been raised. The common law being known only to the States, the Supreme Court has, strictly speaking, no common law jurisdiction, but is competent to apply its principles in the adjudication of cases where they are involved.

The question at issue has arisen from the diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river by residents of Colorado for irrigating purposes, whereby the volume of the water has been diminished, and may, if restraint is not applied, be wholly consumed, to the exclusion of residents of Kansas or Arkansas living on the stream further down, who may wish to utilize it. The principle applies to all streams where the waters may be diverted to the injury of others. In time the people of Colorado, who now enjoy the use of the water, may be structurally injured by having dams constructed nearer the source of the river, the water being diverted for irrigating arid lands, under governmental direction or by irrigation syndicates. The same principle applies to the question of pollution of streams, which is equally inhibited by the common law. It is rigorously enforced in Kentucky and other common law States, and where more than one State is concerned it becomes matter for adjudication by the Federal Courts, as in the case pending on complaint of the city of St. Louis against the city of Chicago, as to the right of the latter to empty its sewage into the Illinois, an affluent of the Mississippi, and thereby pollute its supply of drinking water. The adjudication of all such matters by the Supreme Court is rendered necessary by the expansion of industries and the increase of population involving aggregations of States. Instead, of, as heretofore, having such questions limited by State boundaries.

"It Might Have Been."
Is Russia beginning to regret? The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that "Russia is reckoning on the necessity of making a lasting peace with Japan by means of an offensive and defensive alliance." And then he adds that such an agreement "is recognized as an indispensable condition for the success of Russia's Eastern policy."

If the correspondent has authority for his statement he is publishing to the world a tragedy in international politics. In a sentence he summons the picture of a powerful nation grabbing land, breaking pledges, bullying, lying and in other ways goading a neighboring country into war, and then, after a year of bloodshed, home-wrecking, starvation and indescribable cruelties, awakening to the realization that she made a political blunder.

The inspiration comes late to Russia, granting that it has come at all. A year ago such an alliance—if Japan had been willing and the positions of other nations had made the treaty feasible—would have revolutionized the situation in the Far East. Russia, yielding a few concessions to Japan and winning her as an ally, would have been stronger in that part of the globe than ever before, and she would have gained the strength without the curse of war. As a result of it there would be peace in Manchuria to-day; or, at least, if there was war Russia and Japan would be fighting side by

side. Such a compact would have been a master stroke of diplomacy.

Great Britain, with whom Japan has had for four years an alliance of defense and offense, and the United States, Germany and France might not have sat idly by and looked on during the negotiations. Doubtless they will not slumber if Russia attempts to carry out any such programme in the future.

But, under any circumstances, the dispatch from St. Petersburg, if authentic, is important. It may mean an early movement to terminate the war. It may mean a readjustment of Oriental conditions that will be felt all over the world. Whatever it augurs it reveals a mighty nation slumbering at its own mistake and lamenting what might have been.

"The Fool Killer" and the Fool.
This is the story of Peter Nissen, failure.

Nissen labored in a Chicago furniture factory. One day, while engaged at his occupation, the ambition took hold of the humble toiler to do something big. "I will do what no one else has done," he resolved. "I will see the North Pole, and to do it I will invent a new kind of boat."

His idea was to build a ship that would roll over the water and the lee of the Far North. The wind would have to move it, for the young workman had no money for machinery.

Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by anxious friends, he hauled his craft to the edge of Lake Michigan to give it a trial. It had the look of a huge canvas bag. With a small bellows he filled the sack with air and at last it was inflated, like a long balloon. Then he inserted a long, round beam, around which the canvas was to revolve, as a wheel turns on its axle. From it he suspended a chair in which he was to sit.

There were scoffers at hand, but he scoffed at them. His craft he had called "The Fool Killer," and bystanders laughed at the appropriateness of the name, but Nissen had faith in himself and in his queer boat. "I will give my life for my faith," he said. "If I die the laugh will be on me."

The ropes were cut, and, driven onward by a rising gale, Nissen, seated inside the canvas bag, floated away. The rolling ball was soon lost in the distance, and friends went home to await tidings of the lonely adventurer.

Thursday morning Nissen's body was found at Stevensville, where it had been washed ashore. Near the spot was the balloon-boat, wrecked completely. The frozen corpse, the drawn face, the collapsed craft told a story of terrible suffering and desperate struggling.

Nissen had given his life for his faith and the laugh was on him. And yet had fate allowed him to live he would have been, if never a hero, a success in his own little way. As it was "The Fool Killer" had killed a fool.

This is the season for statistics, as the annual reports of the Departments at Washington and of the numerous bureaus and commissions are now being given out for the use of Congress. In one of these it is shown that during 1903 there was expended almost \$400,000 in the erection of nearly 128,000 buildings in fifty of the principal cities of the United States. New York City leads with over \$88,000,000 expended on 3,306 buildings, with Chicago second and Philadelphia third, their rank in volume of expenditure being the same as in population. But there are some peculiar features in other lines of comparison. The largest relative gain over the previous year was in New Haven, where there was an increase of 91 per cent. In the value of buildings erected, in Washington 72 per cent, and Atlanta 63 per cent. Los Angeles stands first in proportion to population and ranks with New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, San Francisco, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, each having expended more than \$13,000,000 for buildings in the last calendar year. Louisville makes a good showing. Although eighth in point of population, it is next to New Orleans, which ranks twelfth as regards number and value of buildings. In 1903 1,749 houses were erected here at an expenditure of \$2,428,332.

"What are the conditions responsible for the Vandamans almost everywhere to be found in the South?" asks a Republican contemporary. The conditions that are responsible for Vandamans are simply the conditions that are responsible for asses in every part of the country. These come to the front occasionally in the South, just as they do elsewhere. What are the conditions that are responsible for a journal that seriously proposes to limit the asses to one geographical division of the country?

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Bennett-Kehoe case ought to put a stop to the talk of those who have not hesitated to charge partisanship in that high tribunal. If other departments of the State Government, when in the control either of Democrats or Republicans, had always been as free from unjust partisanship as the Court of Appeals has been in this instance Kentucky would have been spared much humiliating and ignominious history.

Secretary Shaw is still talking. He says that the new Congress may make some amendments to the Dingley act, but that is as far as tariff revision is likely to go. Does Mr. Shaw speak for himself, or the Administration, of which he is a member? And when was either he or the Administration authorized to speak for the Congress which has just been elected?

The Denver courts are crowded with women charged with fraud at the election, several having confessed that they sold their votes for \$5 each. Is this the way that woman suffrage is purifying politics in Colorado?

Points About People.

Miss Anita Toney, of White Plains, N. Y., who is the guest of Mrs. Emily Hussey, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday by Miss Virginia Bayless at the Wessinger-Gaubert. The table was arranged with palm-trees, and the following: MISSAMER.

Antia Toney, Emily May Hewitt, Emily Hussey, Evelyn Whitney, Maude Hite Win- Frances Duke, Maude Ray, of Adah Warren, Franklin, Mass.; Virginia Bayless, MISSAMER.

Henry Spencer, Charles Allen. Miss Emily Hussey will give an informal tea this afternoon for Miss Anita Toney, of White Plains, N. Y.

Miss Eleanor Hamilton Avery and Dr. Edgar Birdsell will be the guests of honor at a dinner party to be given this evening by Mrs. Birdsell. Mrs. Avery, covers will be laid for sixteen, and the guests will include Miss Avery, Mrs. Birdsell, Dr. Birdsell, Mr. Avery, Mrs. Frederick N. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davies.

Miss Avery was the guest of honor at a theater party, followed by a supper at the Penderis Club, given last night by Miss Margaret Coleman and Miss Martha Harvill. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Lewis, Misses Avery, Norton, Evelyn Whitney and Messrs. Walter Clark, Richard Vredenberg, Prentiss Coleman, of Chicago, and Enoch Rutzler, of New York.

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"ON DIT."

Saturday, December 3.
"Oklahoma has made wonderful progress during the last few years," said James Martin, of Oklahoma City, "and fortunes have been made and lost within the space of a few months."

"One instance of the great increase of land value is shown in the remarkable rise of man who, five years ago, was Town Marshal in Oklahoma City. He acquired a small tract of land, sold when the prices began to climb toward the sky, purchased again, sold again, and by the time of the present boom he was worth \$200,000. Of course, it took some business sense, but he was aided by the remarkable conditions then existing."

"The land lotteries which have been held here have also yielded up their quota of comedy and tragedy. One couple, a man and wife, were fortunate enough to win one of the big prizes in one of these drawings. The tract of land which they won soon became worth \$100,000, and fortune seemed for them at its meridian. Within two years both the man and his wife were dead."

"The Baroness Liekele, of Bohemia, arrived in Louisville last night, and is at the Louisville Hotel. The Baroness travels with a maid, and is understood to be returning from St. Louis to her Bohemian home. This could not be definitely ascertained, however, as the Baroness has no penchant for representatives of the press, and it is her strict custom never to receive them."

T. W. Rice, of Oakland, Cal., who was in Louisville last night, complains that the glory emanating from the nearby city of San Francisco has altogether deprived Oakland of her just dues.

COLD WAVE

With Rain or Snow In Prospect.

RELIEF SEEMS AT HAND

FOR LOUISVILLE AND ENTIRE STATE.

DROP TO BEGIN TONIGHT.

Rain or snow, accompanied by a drop in temperature closely akin to a cold wave, is the sum and substance of the prognostication of the local weather bureau. A close scrutiny of maps and messages received yesterday by Maj. H. B. Hersey, the "weather man," led him to feel quite confident that something would happen to break the monotony of prevailing conditions, but on account of the uncertainty of such things, he would not "specify."

"It looks like something is going to be doing soon," said Maj. Hersey, "but I will not attempt to say exactly what to look for. Under the circumstances I do not desire to raise the hopes of the people of drouth-ridden Kentucky by even guessing too strong that we are to have rain, but I will say that unless the indications now are deceptive, there will soon have either snow or rain. One thing is comparatively certain, and that is that the mercury is going to drop down several degrees before Sunday morning. I expect a minimum of about 15 degrees to-morrow night."

From the Northwest

The weather conditions in the northwest are the basis for Maj. Hersey's hopes. In the extreme northwest the mercury is twenty degrees below zero, with a low barometer prevailing in the southwest. Though not so certain of falling weather as the Indian sign (cloudy all about and raining in the middle), Maj. Hersey says it forecasts precipitation within the next twelve hours.

The telephones in the weather bureau offices at the customhouse were busy yesterday, and all the employees were kept busy answering inquiries. The replies to these inquiries were all conservative, and all left a "soft place to fall on" in the event the guesses ventured failed to materialize.

A Few Drops of Rain.

Rain fell in Louisville yesterday for the first time in several weeks, but the moisture was so little that only a few drops of it reached the ground. It was hardly a drizzle, but it gave promise of doing better in the near future and the farmers were somewhat encouraged over the prospects. The rain fell about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At intervals during the day it seemed that the clouds would burst and drop a plentiful supply of water over the city and country, but the hope was in vain and the moisture which did come was not enough to even dampen the ground.

DR. MANNING ELECTED BISHOP OF HARRISBURG.

Former Professor At Sewanee and Was Voted For As Successor To Bishop Dudley.

The Rev. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes' chapel, Trinity parish, New York City, who was one of the clergy voted for at the recent election, has just been elected to the newly organized bishopric of Harrisburg after nine ballots. He will be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the Protestant Episcopal bishops. He is only thirty-eight, having been born in New York, England, in 1866. At twenty he came to this country with his parents and entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. He finished his theological course there in addition to his general university training.

His first church was in Redlands, Cal. Soon afterward he was called back to the University of the South to fill the chair of Dogmatic Theology. Two years later he was made rector of St. John's church, Lansdowne, Pa. In 1893 he became rector of Christ church, Nashville, Tenn. There he remained until called to St. Agnes' chapel in this city, March 22, 1903. At St. Agnes' he succeeded the Rev. Charles T. Olin, who resigned after his term as Coadjutor Bishop of Central New York. Dr. Manning is married and has two children. As a preacher he has a considerable reputation and his personality is pleasing.

St. Agnes' chapel, Trinity parish, of which he has been the head for nearly two years, is the largest and finest in the parish and is considered the best equipped Episcopal church in the city of New York. It is in West Ninety-first street, between Amsterdam and Columbus avenues, and occupies half a block, extending back to Ninety-second street. There are nearly 2,000 communicants. Information reached Dr. Manning that he had been elected bishop of the new Harrisburg diocese, but in the absence of official notification he did not care to discuss this matter with the press. He expects an immediate notification. The new see was created by dividing the bishopric of Central Pennsylvania.

REGARDED AS SURE SIGN OF INSANITY

If Any Man Thinks He Can Beat John Letterie—Dr. Baker's Opinion.

According to Postmaster T. H. Baker, a Republican who has been well qualified to know about such matters, Edward Deming, tried for insanity yesterday in the Criminal Court, is undoubtedly a mental wreck because he had an idea he could beat John Letterie in the Forty-fifth district. In the Legislature, Mr. Letterie has for years been elected by the Democrats of that district as the Representative, and he seems to have a life tenure on the office. Dr. Baker testified as an expert in the lunacy inquest of Deming.

"Why, he came to my house not long ago," replied the doctor, "and he was going to run for the Legislature against John Letterie. To my mind it is his conclusive proof that any man's crazy if he thinks he can beat Letterie for the Legislature in the Forty-fifth."

As it's Dr. Baker's own district, his reply was given with a certain amount of emphasis. Deming also told Dr. Baker he had \$20,000 with which to make the canvass, when as a matter of fact he has very little property. He imagines himself possessed of great wealth. He is a married man and has two children. The jury found him insane and committed him to Central

LOCAL Baking Powder

Makes pure food and thus saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

JOINS

In Urging Visit From the President.

MAYOR GRAINGER'S LETTER

ACCOMPANIES ONE FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE.

HOPE FOR AN ACCEPTANCE.

Charles F. Grainger, as Mayor of the city of Louisville, yesterday invited President Theodore Roosevelt to come to Louisville for a short stay if he visits the South after his inauguration in March. The letter was written on request of a committee from the commercial bodies of the city, who called on the Mayor yesterday at noon.

Logan C. Murray, representing the Board of Trade and Commercial Club of Louisville, will go to Washington Monday to present in person the invitation to the President to come to Louisville. The two commercial bodies of the city are confident that they will trip through the South. The citizens of Louisville either as he goes south or on his way back to Washington. The reasons he should stop in Louisville will be forcibly presented by Mr. Murray.

Urges President To Come.

The following is the letter which was written to the President by the Mayor: Louisville, Dec. 2, 1904. To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: I have the honor to address you with reference to your prospective trip through the South. The citizens of Louisville are extremely anxious to have the pleasure of welcoming you to their city. We sincerely trust you will place Louisville upon your itinerary when same is decided.

We can assure you a most cordial reception, and trust you will decide to honor us with a visit. We are, Sir, very respectfully, CHARLES F. GRAINGER, Mayor.

Committee Visits Mayor.

The following composed the committee which called on the Mayor: Logan C. Murray, chairman; Marion E. Taylor, Lee Robinson, Dr. T. H. Baker and E. H. Bowen. The committee said to the Mayor that it would be proper for the Mayor to visit Louisville, and that he should be the head of the executive department. The Mayor agreed that it would be proper and he himself as being glad to write the letter.

Board of Trade's Letter.

The Board of Trade of Louisville has also written a letter to the President, asking him to come to Louisville and urging that the invitation of the Mayor be accepted. The letter was sent to Washington yesterday: Louisville, Ky., Dec. 1, 1904. The President, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C. The members of our Board of Trade have heard with the greatest pleasure that it is your purpose to visit some of the States and cities of the South in the early part of the coming year, and they greatly desire that you should include Louisville in the list of cities you will visit.

We have pointed out by the unanimous vote of our board to invite you to come to us at such time as may suit your convenience, and we are sure that you will find the pleasure of welcoming you to the city of the South and showing you the highest esteem in which you are held as an American citizen and our Chief Magistrate.

I can assure you, Sir, that not alone the members of our Board of Trade, but all the business and professional men of Louisville, are anxious to see you in the city. I have the honor to advise you that Mr. Logan C. Murray, a director of our board and the chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, will call on you at the first instant, personally upon a complimentary card, and will be glad to receive your reply.

Please believe me, Sir, that your coming will give the most genuine pleasure. With profound respect, THEODORE A. HARRIS, President Louisville Board of Trade.

River Mail Service Reduced.

An official order from Washington has cut down the river mail service one-half. Instead of carrying mail on four boats a week, only two boats will carry mail along the river until the order is changed. The order was at the request of the Louisville and Nashville Packet Company, which found it impossible, on account of the low stage of the river, to carry out the contract with the United States mail service.

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LOCAL Charge Placed Against An Indiana Man.

JASPER DOWLING ARRESTED.

NEW ALBANY MAN WANTS SIGN-BOARDS ON ROADS

FOR BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE.

Jasper Dowling was brought to the Clark county, Ind., jail at Jeffersonville by Sheriff Charles L. Schlager, of Washington county, yesterday and was arraigned a few minutes later on the charge of forgery, an indictment having been returned against him a few days ago. He was located near Salem and arrested there on a bench warrant sent to Sheriff Schlager. It is alleged that Dowling forged the name of his employer, William Casey, to a check which he exchanged for \$50 in Utica, Ind.

Dowling was employed by Casey with a crew that was operating a threshing machine, which was at work on the farm of Omas Lentz, in Utica township, July 10, 1903. He was the confidential man for Casey, and when Lentz paid off the bill with a check for \$50 it was turned over to Dowling, who lost it in going to Utica and getting it cashed. Dowling then drove to Casey's home, put up his horse and crossed to Louisville, where he had a good time for several hours, and then returned to Casey's home. He was found there until a short time ago, when he was located near Salem. He pleaded not guilty yesterday, but was able to give bond and went back to jail.

RECONSTRUCTING OLD RAILWAY

Traction Company Following Out Its Plans.

Much to the gratification of the people living on the Silver Hills, west of New Albany, who have been waiting up and down the knobs for the long transportation facilities, the construction of the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company began yesterday. The work began at the terminal near the camp ground of the Ohio Falls Holiness Association, and will be rushed as rapidly as practicable. It is expected that the line, which is over two miles in length, will be ready for use early in the coming year.

The plan of the construction of the line is to run from the terminal near the camp ground of the Ohio Falls Holiness Association, and will be rushed as rapidly as practicable. It is expected that the line, which is over two miles in length, will be ready for use early in the coming year.

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TO REQUIRE SIGNBOARDS

So That People May Not Lose Their Way.

Daniel Shrader, of New Albany, traveling agent for an Eastern shoe company, has been in the city for several days making an effort to have the Indiana Legislature pass a bill providing for the erection of signboards on the roads. He has realized the necessity for these conveniences while making his long journeys, and he is now endeavoring to have the bill passed. The bill is to require the erection of signboards on the roads at all intersections of roads, and at the terminus of roads. The bill is to require the erection of signboards on the roads at all intersections of roads, and at the terminus of roads.

NEW ALBANY.

Subscribers to Courier-Journal in New Albany not receiving their paper regularly will please report same to the Louisville and Nashville Packet Company, which found it impossible, on account of the low stage of the river, to carry out the contract with the United States mail service.

A severe attack of erysipelas is confining Louis E. Ruff at his home on West First street.

Thomas Ruff was arrested last evening by Sheriff Schlager on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by James Taylor, who was injured by Ruff at the Police Court to-day.

Charles Davis, known as "John the Conqueror," was arrested last evening by Sheriff Schlager on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by James Taylor, who was injured by Davis at the Police Court to-day.

Dr. G. H. Gehring has resigned as baritone soloist with the choir of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Louisville, and has accepted the directorship of the choir of the same church at Memphis, Tenn. The resignation was accepted by the church committee.

Mayor William W. Graham has been directed by the committee of the Common Council having such matters in charge to maintain the peace in the city. He is to maintain the peace in the city by maintaining the peace in the city.

Application for a change of venue in the charge against Margaret Reason against the Big Four and the B. and O. R. R. was granted yesterday, and the matter was taken under advisement by the court.

Mrs. Emma Gordon, daughter of the late John Gordon, and sister of John Emerson, Jr., and Newton Gordon, of this city, died Thursday night at her home in Indianapolis, aged fifty-eight years. The body was brought here last evening and taken to the residence of E. M. Gordon, 37 East Main street, and the funeral will be held from there this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary E. Auchin has been appointed by the Township Advisory Board to investigate the case of the man who has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

OUR SPECIAL FOR MEN. For Non-Smokers

CIGAR JAR

five inches high and four inches in diameter. In perfect taste, practical as well as ornamental, keeps the cigars moist. Also serves as a tobacco jar.

\$3.50—SPECIAL.

She will act in that capacity during the months of December, January and February, and her duties will be to investigate all cases of destitution and make reports to the Township Trustees in order that their necessities may be relieved.

The funeral of Isaac Stewart Winstandley, an old citizen, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 812 East Spring street. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton A. Hynes, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, will conduct the services and the burial will be in Fairview.

People living on Blue river, near Mill-croft, twenty-five miles west of New Albany, are being troubled by a plague of "gigging" fish. On one of the largest of the river the fish are very low, and they have no difficulty whatever in getting them. The fish are being sold for \$100 a hundred, and the people are making a good thing out of it.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

For your Christmas jewelry go to Phil Koch, Jeweler, 222 State street.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

George W. Davis and wife yesterday transferred to Ed. Abbott a farm of 157 acres in sections 29 and 30, for a consideration of \$10,000.

Grover Carney yesterday filed suit in partition against Mary Hinton, Edward Carney, Frank C. Joseph, Joseph Carney and Julia Carney Preston.

For a consideration of \$2,254, Mrs. Mary E. McKinley yesterday conveyed to Thomas McKinley ninety-three and one-half acres of land in section No. 3, Clinton township, Jefferson county.

Charles F. O'Leary yesterday gave the contract to tear down the old schoolhouse on Mulberry street for \$9, which included the hauling, cleaning the block and hauling them to the engine house.

A marriage license has been issued to George R. Mayo and Miss Marie J. L. Schaefer, both of Louisville, by the clerk of the circuit court.

Charles F. O'Leary yesterday gave the contract to tear down the old schoolhouse on Mulberry street for \$9, which included the hauling, cleaning the block and hauling them to the engine house.

A petition was filed yesterday by Frank Sturges, of Louisville, to sell real estate, which was granted by the court.

George Moran was found dead at Centerville yesterday. He was found by a farmer who was passing by the house.

The Board of Managers of the Indiana Reformatory reached the city last evening and will remain here for several days. The board will take up a number of changes made in the reformatory.

The funeral of Henry Knobloch, Sr., who died Thursday at his home, will be held at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 37 West Market street, and the burial will be in the cemetery at Walnut Ridge cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna James against Edna J. Carter, who died at her home, will be held at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 37 West Market street, and the burial will be in the cemetery at Walnut Ridge cemetery.

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Christmas Suggestions

Now is the time to select your gifts. Our stock of novelties is complete and we have a larger selection than ever before. Your friends will be as well pleased with the present as you will with the price.

JAS. K. LEMON & SON
EST. 1828
BRANARD LEMON
DIAMONDS
JAS. K. LEMON & SON
S. W. FOURTH AVE.

For Ladies
Pendants, Lockets, Fiestoons, Rings, Watches, Bead Necklaces, Gold Longnecks, Cuff and Waist Pins, Secret Lock Bracelets, Gold Crosses, Guard Chains and many others.
Our \$3.00 Solitaire is a bargain. Cluster Rings with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and many other stones, \$50 to \$100.
\$25.00 SPECIAL.

Wine of Cardui

Hospitals use it. Doctors recommend it. Cured women praise it. All druggists sell it. WHY DON'T YOU TAKE IT?

It is dangerous to take medicine carelessly when you are sick. It is never wise to take chances. If you have any pain or ache, or any weakness of the organs, nothing will help you like Wine of Cardui, the remedy which has been tried by seventy-five years use by American women. Wine of Cardui cures women's ills. Doctors say so. Nurses say so. But greater than all, hundreds of thousands of cured women today are unstinted in their praise of this great remedy which has raised them from beds of pain and sickness to lives of happiness and usefulness.

Read what Miss Florence Davis, a nurse in the Hospital Creche, at Buffalo, N. Y., writes about Wine of Cardui.

"Nurses as a rule have very little faith in patent medicines, but experience has taught me that Wine of Cardui is an honest medicine. I have attended a number of cases where the patient was a woman broken down with trouble peculiar to her sex, inflammation, ulceration, bearing down pains, irregular and painful periods, and I have noticed that the physician often used Wine of Cardui with great success, after other remedies had failed. I have recommended it myself very often and feel that I am doing sick women a good turn in so doing."

Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui today and begin the treatment in your home.

Wine of Cardui is a remedy which has been tried by seventy-five years use by American women. Wine of Cardui cures women's ills. Doctors say so. Nurses say so. But greater than all, hundreds of thousands of cured women today are unstinted in their praise of this great remedy which has raised them from beds of pain and sickness to lives of happiness and usefulness.

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Novelties
in
Russian
Overcoats,
Special
at
\$4.00



Good, heavy, fancy chevrons, in overcoats and stripes, trimmed with emblems; sizes 3 to 8. Very stylish things for the youngsters—and unusual values at the price, \$4.

Everything else that's correct in topcoats, refecters, long tourist styles, etc., for the boys, big and little.

LEVY'S Third and Market.

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY...DECEMBER 3, 1904

CITY FEATURES.

Before buying your Christmas presents, do not fail to see the many exclusive novelties and the Blue Ribbon Cook Book at JENNIE C. BENEDICT CO., 512 Fourth Ave.

ASKS POLICE

To Keep Brother From Killing Himself.

MISS M'KEAGNEY'S REQUEST.

SAYS HE IS DEMENTED AND MAY GET VIOLENT.

HIS ABSENCE UNEXPLAINED.

Hot Temper Allowed To Cool.

Pockets Filled With Bricks.

Important Change St. Louis Night Train.

Must Answer For Theft.

Commencing Dec. 3.

B. and O. S. W. Trains Leave 8:10 a. m., 9:15 p. m. for St. Louis.

BIG CLAIMS

Made By Revenue Agent For Back Taxes.

LUM SIMONS & CO. IS SUED.

RAILROAD LABORER INJURED BY TRAIN IN TUNNEL.

WANTS \$25,000 FOR A LEG.

Augustus J. Blot, State Revenue Agent, yesterday brought back-tax suits against the following for omitted personality in their schedules for State and county taxation: Lum Simons & Co., \$750,000 a year; R. L. L. Figgs, \$200,000 a year; G. W. Gonnell and Jacob Gast, \$200,000 a year. The suit against Lum Simons & Co. involves a claim of \$25,000 plus the 20 per cent. paid the Revenue Agent for collection. The members of the company are each named as defendants. They are J. J. Douglass, in his own right and as executor of the will of William H. Bailey, Lum Simons and Jacob Gast. It is charged that they have failed to account for cash, vouchers of freemen and policemen awaiting collection and other assets.

Mr. Figgs, Mr. Gonnell and Mr. Gast are each charged with having failed to account for city apportionment warrants in their hands for street improvements. This is the first attempt made by a Revenue Agent to tax apportionment warrants. The Commonwealth's claim against Mr. Figgs is for about \$7,000 and the same amount against Mr. Gonnell and Mr. Gast.

Satisfactory Tax Collections.

State and county tax collections by Sheriff E. T. Schmitt and his deputies this year did fair to be very nearly 100 per cent. of the amount due before it becomes necessary to enforce payment by the sale of property of delinquents. Last year 99 per cent. of the taxes were collected before enforcement of the law was resorted to. Because of prosperous conditions generally the advertisement of delinquents this year fell five and one-half newspaper columns short of that of the previous year. The collections for November, the busiest period in the Sheriff's office, aggregate \$62,476.24, of which \$39,662.98 is the State's share and \$22,813.26 the county's.

Following are some of the largest taxpayers who have paid the city recently: Louisville Water Company, \$4,658.93; Louisville Railway Company, \$1,299.32; Peoples-Gaillard Company, \$800; Fidelity Trust Company, \$31,107.58; Louisville Trust Company, \$19,331.46.

Struck By a Train.

Burnett Harris, who is not yet twenty-one years of age, brought suit in the name of his father, like Harris, against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday for \$25,000 damages because he was struck by a train of the defendant in the Allegheny tunnel near Clifton Forge last August. Three ribs were broken and his right leg so badly maimed as to render amputation necessary. He says that while at work in the tunnel with a number of other employees a train entered. He stepped aside to let it pass and after it had resumed his labor on the track again. A second train, running close behind the first one, then entered the tunnel, and the plaintiff claims that he had received no warning when hit by the engine.

Report of Grand Jury.

The grand jury returned the following indictments yesterday and adjourned until today:

Willard Monroe, Nelson Evans, Grand larceny, Schuyler Baird.

C. E. Teeter, charged with grand larceny, was dismissed. He had been indicted for the same offense.

Nelson Evans shot and killed George Warfield.

Court Paragraphs.

Henry Wolf, in the name of his mother, Nettie Wolf, sued the Louisville Railway Company for \$1,000 damages. He was struck by a car at Seventh and Jefferson streets and hurt about the left side.

C. O. LeCompte sued the Stone Tobacco Warehouse Company for \$350.00 alleged due on a certain transaction in tobacco.

E. W. Mitchell Coffee and Tea Company sued G. A. Rush for \$76.14 claimed due on account.

Addie Kavich sued Joseph Kavich for divorce, charging cruelty. They were married March 9, 1899, and plaintiff asks restoration of her maiden name and custody of their child.

James Helm pleaded guilty to the charge of malicious shooting and was given two years in the penitentiary.

Mary McSanderford, a colored girl who cut Milton Smith, a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, at Center and Walnut streets, was fined \$50.

Louis Brown, colored, was convicted of malicious cutting and given six months in jail.

Joseph Lucas, charged with grand larceny, was given one year in the penitentiary.

Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 2.—Present: Whole court sitting. Ramsey vs. city of Shelbyville, Shelby, reversed.

C. N. O. and T. P. Ry. Co. vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, reversed.

Harris vs. Bullock, Owensby, affirmed.

Hyden vs. Perkins, Owensby, reversed.

American Benevolent Association vs. Stough, Kenton, affirmed.

Phillips Co. vs. Bennett, Fayette; Bess vs. Armstrong, Todd; petitions for rehearing overruled.

Griffin vs. Mullins, Laurel; appeal dismissed.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Vanderbilt, Mason; motion for rehearing overruled.

Silvator, etc., vs. city of Newport, Campbell, reversed.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Adams vs. same, Letcher; appellants in each case allowed to temporarily withdraw from the case ordered docketed, advanced and submitted with leave to appellee to December 6 to file brief.

Green's executor vs. Green, Grant; appeal filed petition for rehearing on the original appeal.

Ford vs. Azbill, Clark; appellant filed supplemental brief.

Durr vs. Durr, Kenton; appellee given forty days to answer to the petition for modification of opinion.

Aetna Life Insurance Co. vs. J. G. Logan; appellee given until February 1 to file brief.

Chamberlain vs. Golden, Knox; J. T. Buford, warning order attorney, filed his report; allowance made.

Mintard vs. Commonwealth; Shepherd vs. same, Letcher; appellants in each case allowed to temporarily withdraw from the case ordered docketed, advanced and submitted with leave to appellee to December 6 to file brief.

Adams vs. Roberts, Lee; case ordered docketed, advanced and set for oral argument on December 8.

First Life Insurance Association vs. Assignment of Policy—Death of Insured.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

Mary C. Cox vs. John M. Huginbotham; administrator—Filed November 24, 1904.—(Not to be reported.) Appeal from Garrard Circuit Court. Opinion by Judge Nunn, affirming.

First Life Insurance Association vs. Assignment of Policy—Death of Insured.

Reimbursement.—Where an insurance policy was assigned to an assignee, who was the beneficiary named in the policy, to reimburse him for advances made on the policy, there is included a premium of \$100 paid by the insured for the insured on a separate policy payable to his children, when appellant in writing directed him to pay, from which should be charged the time lost for the reason that she directed intestate to pay it and promised to reimburse him out of her net, but she ought to reimburse this amount back out of the policies payable to his children.

John T. Hays for appellant; J. W. Alcorn, Walker & Johnston for appellee.

John H. Hall, etc., vs. Ellen Dineen, et al.—Filed November 16, 1904.—(Not to be reported.) Opinion by Judge Settle, affirming.

First Judicial Sale—Exceptions—Overruled—Sale Confirmed—Payment in Part—Subsequent Appraisement—Reversion—Improvements—Rents—Where appellee after purchasing land at commissioner's sale sold exceptions to the sale which were overruled and sale confirmed, to which she purchased money and taxes and making improvements thereon, was led to believe the sale was invalid, and took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which sustained her exceptions and set aside the sale.

Robert H. Hall, etc., vs. Ellen Dineen, et al.—Filed November 16, 1904.—(Not to be reported.) Opinion by Judge Settle, affirming.

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